



# NEW MEXICO.

Otherwise,

*The Voiage of Anthony of*

ESPEIO, who in the yeare 1583. with  
his company, discovered a Lande of 15.

Prouinces, replenished with Townes and vil-  
lages, with houses of 4. or 5. stories height,

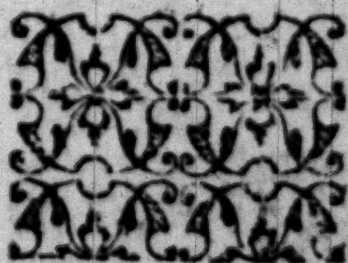
It lieth Northward, and some suppose

that the same way men may by plas-

ces inhabited go to the Lande

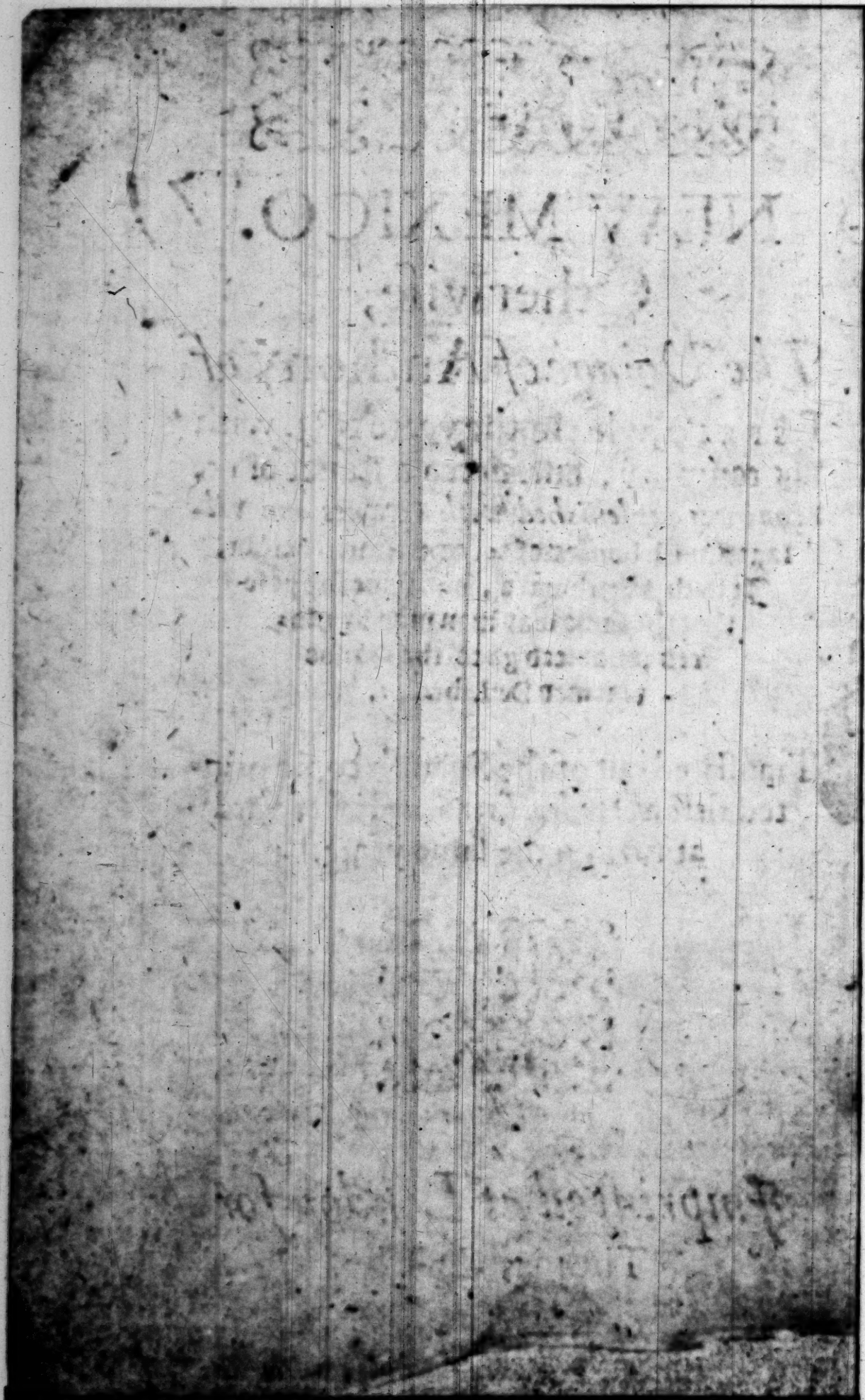
called De' Labrador.

Translated out of the Spanish copie prin-  
ted first at Madreal, 1586, and afterward  
at Paris, in the same yeare.



*Imprinted at London for*

Thomas Cadman.





To my verie louing  
freend maister Henrie

Anderson Merchant,



Although good will & perfect friendship is not to be requited nor bought with monie, yet such is the excellencie thereof, that it is oftentimes requited with some ingratitude, wherewith the vertue is much more beautified, as it was with the good & wise king Don Alonso of spaine: who being giuen to vnderstand, that one vnto whom he had done great good by preferring him to honour, besides many liberall gifts, was verie vnthankfull for the same. He answered in a milde manner, that a great good turne is neuer requited without some ingratitude, euen so I may compare you in this happines vnto him, & in unhappines my selfe vnto the other, who for much good haue returned but ill. Wherfore I am the bolder, being so well acquainted with your good dispositiō, to shew my selfe thankfull, being well assured that you cannot thinke of my seruice euill, seing (as I haue said) you haue alwaies doone well, being deliuered vnto mee by

## The Epistle.

Maister Boldley a small spanish Pamphlet of the late Discouerie of the 15. Provinces in the west Indians, which the Spaniards intituled The New Mexico. Knowing your Christian and louing care vnto the common weale of your countrie, in wishing vnto our nation, the knowledge that belongeth vnto all good Christian people, that nothing bee hidden whereas some profit may be reaped. And although this small Treatise be the least of this argument that euer was translated, and my skill much lesse in the dooing thereof, yet being well considered and noted, there may haply grow thereby more profit vnto those which intend to reap the benefit then in some other bookes of greater discoveries, because it reuealeth more riuers, coasts, and people, towards our northern parts then others heretofore haue done. Thus assured of your good liking and the accepting of my good will, wherein although I haue vsed a worse English phrase then others would do, yet I haue kept (so neere as I can) the very Spanish sence: crauing pardon, I commit you to God & my Paphlet to the good Reader. London this 13. Aprill 1587.

Your louing friend,  
A. F.



# Of New Mexico, and the discovery thereof, and what is knowne touching the same.



Whereas in the title of  
this Treatise I have  
saide that in the yeare  
1583. there was disco-  
uered a Lande contey-  
ning 15. Prouinces, ly-  
ing in or vpon the continent of Newe  
Spaine, which by the discoverers ther-  
of was named Newe Mexico, I will  
with as much breuitie as I may (for  
if I had diffusedly set downe all that  
hane bene therein scene and knowne,  
it would require a history) declare the  
substance of the same: which is, that  
in the yeare 1581. a certeine religious  
person of the order of Franciscans na-  
med Frier Augustine Ruis, dwelling in the  
viale of S. Bartholmew, being giuen to  
vnderstande by certeine Indians called  
Conchos, who communicated with o-  
ther their neighbors neere adjoining,  
called Passaguates, that toward y north  
partes men might traueile by land to  
certeine great towns, of the Spaniards  
never

## The Discouerie

neuer discovered nor knowne: pretending the saluation of their soules, hee craued license of the Conde of Corunna biceroꝝ of the saide Newe Spayne, and other his superiours, to trauaile thither to learne their language, & afterward to bring them to receiue baptisme, and to preach vnto them the holy Gospell. Hauing obtained this licence, and taking with him two companions more of the same order, with eight souldiers who voluntarily offered to accompanie him, he departed, in purpose to put in practise his pretended Christian & charitable intent, & within fewe daies journey came into a Province named Tiguas, distant from the mynes of S. Barbara, where they began their journey, 250. leagues northward: in which land through occasion, the inhabitants killed one of his two companions. Which when the souldiers that came with him perceiued, entering into further consideration of their successe, and fearing least some thing to their great harme might therof ensue, they determined with a common consent to returne to the mynes of S. Barbara from whence



## of New Mexico.

whence they set forth, in respect of the small number that they were to withstand such matters as might happen, being so farre distant from the places which the Spaniards did inhabite, and from al necessary succour. But the two Fryers that remained, did not onelie dislike of their resolution, but also seeing so fit occasion to execute their purposes, and so much fruite euen ripe for Gods table, when they could no waye perswade the souldiers to procede in the discouerie, resolved to stay in the saide prouince with onely three Indian boyes and one mungrell, whome they carried with them, thinking that notwithstanding they there remained alone, yet they shoulde bee very safe by reason of the affability and loue wherewith the inhabitantes intreated them. When the eight souldiers were thus returned to their desired place, they presently sent newes of their successe to the viceroy at Mexico, which is distant frō S. Barbaras mines 160 leagues. The Franciscan fryers hearing of the stay of their brethren did much mislike hereof, fearing least being so alone,

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they might be slaine, and therfore began to moue and stirre vp the mindes of sundry souldiers to accompanie another fryer of the same order called Frier Bernardine Beltran into the same prouince, thēce to bring the said two other fryers in safetie, and to prosecute that which was before begun.

At the same time there was (through occasion) at the said mines, a citizen of Mexico, called Anthony of Espcio, a rich man, and of great courage & industrie: one zealous in the seruice of the kings maiestie Don Phillip, and was borne in Cordoua. This man (vnderstanding the said fryers purpose, together with the importance of the cause, offered his person to the iourney, as also to spend part of his substance, and to aduenture his life therein, if he might to that ende obtaine license and authoritie of the chiefe deputies in those places. Whereto by the procurement of the saide Frier, there was order taken by Capteine Ontinacrus, his maiesties chiefe Alcady in the towne of the foure kinges within the gouernement of Biscay, 70 leagues from the said mines of S. Bar-



## of Mew Mexico.

S. Barbara, that he might as well in person go forward on the sayd iourney, as also to gather & take by suche souldiers as voluntarily would accompany him, to yend so to prosecute this his Christian enterprise. The saide Antony of Espeyo took this busines so earnestly in hand, y in very few daies he had gathered together his souldiers and necessary prouisiō for suche a iourney; spending therein a great part of his substance: and so departed from the vale of S. Bartholmew vpon the 10. of Nouember, 1582. carrying with him for all occasions that might fall out 15. horses & moiles, with much weapon, munition & furniture, and some people of seruice. He toke his way toward y north and within 2. daies iourney he met with many Indians called Conchos in rowes of streets of straw houses, who whē they vnderstood of the coming of our people, came forth ioyfully to meete them. The foode of this people, as also of all the rest of this prouince which is very large, is y flesh of conies, hares, & deere, wherof they haue great plenty. They haue also verie much Mais, which is the Indian wheat, goods, & abundance of good mellons, also  
great

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great store of riuers which yelde them  
great quantitie of fish of diuers sortes, &  
for the most part they all go naked, their  
weapons are bowes & arrowes, they lyue  
vnder the signiory & gouernment of Cas-  
sicques as the Mexicans, but there were  
found no Idols, neither can it be founde  
that they worship any thing, which is y<sup>e</sup>  
reason that they easily agréed y<sup>e</sup> the Chri-  
stians should sette vp crosse, where with  
they were wel contented after they were  
by our people informed of the significatiō  
of the same, through such interpreters as  
they caried with them, by whose means  
also they learned of other towne whither  
the said Conchos accompanied & guyded  
them, going with them aboue 24. leagues  
which was all inhabited with their Na-  
tion, & through the aduise which the Cas-  
sicques gaue from one towne to another,  
came forth to meet them, and receiued  
them with peace.

Passaguates. Having thus passed these 24. leagues,  
they came vnto another people called  
Passaguates, who after y<sup>e</sup> manner of y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid  
said Conchos their neighbors came forth  
& vled them in the same maner as the o-  
ther had done, guiding them forwarde 4.  
dayes



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daies iourney with aduise from the Casti-  
licques as afoze. In this iourney our peo-  
ple found many silver mines in y<sup>e</sup> iudge-  
ment of such as haue skill in such things,  
and very rich mettall.

One daies iourney beyond these, they  
came to another nation called Tobosos, Tobosor.  
Who seeing & hearing of our people, fled  
into the woods, leaving their tolns and  
houses desert. We afterward vnderstood  
that a few yeares befoze there had beene  
some soldiers which going to seek mines  
had led certeine of the inhabitantes cap-  
tine, which was the cause of y<sup>e</sup> feare and  
suspitionnes of the rest. But the captein  
gaue order for the calling of them backe,  
with assurance that they should haue no  
harne, vsing so good pollicie y<sup>e</sup> they retur-  
ned & were very wel bled, wherby enioy-  
ing their fauour, & by interpreters pro-  
mising that they shoulde haue no harne,  
they became quiet, & were content with  
the setting vp of crosses, & to heare y<sup>e</sup> my-  
steries of y<sup>e</sup> same, wherewith in outward  
shew they seemed to be wel pleased, and  
afterward accompanied them as their  
neighbors had done, untill they brought  
them to another people about 12. leagues  
distant

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distant from them, they vse also bowes and arrowes, and do go naked.

Iumanos.

Patarabueyes

The people wherto the Tobosos guided them are called Iumanos, whome the Spaniards by an other name do call Patarabueyes. Their p;ouince is large consisting of many towne with much people. The houses haue sellers & are of lime & stone, & the towne traced in very good order, al the men & womē haue their faces, armes, & legs painted, they are a corpulent people, & more politike then any of the former, & haue much victuall, & great store of game both of foot & winge, with plentie of fish, by reason of their great riuers running frō the northward, wherof some are as large as Guadalquiuir which fall into the very north sea. It hath many lakes of salt water, whiche certaine times of the yeare do curdle & they make therof very good salt. They are a warlike people and so shewed themselves, for the first night that our people pitched their campe, they shot & killed fīue horses and hurt as many more very sore, nether had left any alīue if the watch had not behaved themselves very well in the defence of the rest, & hauing done this mischief they



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they unpeopled the towne & fled into the woods there adjoining, but the next morning the Captaine with five souldiers, & an Interpreter called Peter, an Indian of their owne nation, went thether to them, and with very good speech quieted them and brought them to peace, so as he caused them to returne to their habitations, yea & perswaded the to certifie their neighbours that they were men that did no harme to any, neither went to take & rob them of their goods. This through his wisdom did he bring to passe & easilie obtained, & gaue vnto their Casiques certaine bunches of glasse beads which they caried of purpose, & hats & other childish toies: vpon this & other good vlsage of them many accompanied our people certaine daies along the great river aforesaid, wherevpon stood many townes of this nation, during al which iourneis (the Casiques giuing notice from one to another they came forth without their bowes or arrowes to meet our people, & brought them much victuals with other dainties & gifts, especially skins of Chamois so well dressed that those of Flanders are no better. They go all clothed, &  
it

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it was found that they had some small inckling of our Christian faith, for they made signs toward God with looking vp into heauen, whome in their language they call Appallito, & him they acknowledge for the Lord at whose hand & mercy they confesse that they haue receiued life & naturall being. Many of them came & brought their wiues & children, to the intent that the religious persons of whom we spake, which went with the soldiers might giue them their blessing. Afterward being demanded of whom they had learned that knowledge of God, they said of three Christians & one Negro that had passed that way & staid a while in their countrie, who by the tokens that they gaue, seemed to be Aluares Nunnes Cabeça de Vacca, Dorantes, Castillio Maldonado & a Negro, who were escaped from the Armato wherewith Pamphilo of Naruaes entred into Florida, & hauing bene long slaues chanced to come to these places, where GOD wrought many strange things by them, yea & healed sundrie parsons, whereby their name was famous throughout al that countrie. All this prouince seemed to remaine very quiet, in  
demon



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demonstration wherof they accompanied  
& serued our people sundrie daies along  
the riuer afore said. A felwe daies after  
they came to a populous countrie of In-  
dians, whose inhabitants came to receiue  
our people, after that by their neighbors  
they vnderstood of their behauiour, and  
brought forth many things made of fea-  
thers very curiously of sundrie colours,  
& many cotton matels striped with blew  
and white, like to those that came from  
China, to barfare and chaunge for other  
things: Both men & women are apparell-  
ed in Chamois very well dressed. Our  
me could not learne the name of that na-  
tion for want of an Interpreter that vnder-  
stood their language, notwithstanding  
they dealt with them by signes, & when  
they shewed them certaine stones of very  
great price, deuiaunding whether there  
were any such in their land: They an-  
swered by signes, that about fife daies  
iourney from thence toward the West  
there were plentie of the same, also that  
they themselves would guide them the-  
ther & shew them vnto them, which they  
afterward performed, accompaning them  
for the space of 22 leagues, all inhabited

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by the same natiō. Next vnto whom they presently came along the river to another nation far more populous then the last, where they were very well receiued & entertained with many presents, especially of fish, which was there infinit by reason of great lakes thereabout wherein the same were bred. They remained among those people three daies, who entertained them night and day with diuerse dances after their manner, & sundrie demonstrations of great ioy, but they could not learne their name for want of an interpreter, howbeit they understood that y<sup>e</sup> countrie stretched very far & were a great nation. Among them they found an Indian of the nation of the Conchos, who by signes gaue them to vnderstand that 15. iourneis thence toward the west, there was a great & verie broad lake, & about the same many great towncs, & houses of three or foure stories hie, the inhabitants apparelled & plentie of victuals, & promised to bring them thither, where of they were very glad, & so they gaue ouer the prosecuting of the first determination taken at y<sup>e</sup> beginning of the iourney, which was to go northward to y<sup>e</sup> end to succour  
the

Conchos.



## of New Mexico.

the fryers aforesaid. In this prouince that which particularly was to bee noted, is, & the same was of a good temperature, a welthy cuntry, plenty of game aswel on wing as foote, rich in mettals, & other particular things of profit. From this land they traueiled 15 daies not meeting any other people. Thus passing along through great woods of pine apples & pines like those of Castile hauing iournied by estimation 80. leagues they came to a small village or towne of a few people, in whose houses (which were poore and of straw, they found many skins of deere very well dyessed, as those of Flanders, with much white salt and that verie good: here they lodged them very well for the space of 2. daies that they there remained, & then conueyed them 12. leagues further, still going northward by the riuer aforesaid untill they came to the cuntry named New Mexico : along the marishes of the same riuer grew plentie of white elms, which they cal Alamos Blancos, like woods in some places 4. leagues large, & the lyke of walnuttrees, and many arbores of vynes like those of Castile.

Hauing iourneyed twoo daies through these groues of elmes and walnuttrees,

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they came to 10 villages or townes scituated on either side of y<sup>e</sup> said river, besides others which they might see further of, which seemed to be very well peopled, as also those that they came vnto cōteined aboue 10000 soules: In this prouince they were much made of & had very good interteinment, being guided frō towne to towne, & had great plenty of victuall giuen the, as hens & many other things, & all with great good will. Here they found houses of 4 stories high, very wel builded with gallant lodgings, & in most of the houses for the winter season. Their garments were of cotton & of deeres skins, & the attyre both of the men & women is after the maner of the Indians of Mexico, but the strangest thing of all was that both men and women did weare shoes & bootes of good leather, with soles of cow hides, a matter neuer scene in any other of those countries before. The women do keepe theyr haire very well combed and dressed by, without any thing vpon theyr heads. In all these townes they haue Caciques that gouerne them in like maner as the Mexicans, with their sergeants and officers to erecute their commandements, which going thorough the towne do with  
an



## of New Mexico.

an outcrie deliuer the Casique's precepts vnto y<sup>e</sup> people, causing the same to be put in execution. Where our men found many idols which the inhabitants did worship, & especially they haue in euery house a temple for y<sup>e</sup> diuell, wherinto they ordinarily carie him meat, & as it is among the Christians an vse to erect crosses in the high waies, so haue this people certaine high chapels, in the which they say the Diuell vseth to take his ease & recreate himselfe as he trauelleth from one towne to an other, these chappels are very wel trimmed & painted. In all their erable grounds whereof they haue plentie, they erect on the one side a porch standing vpon foure pillars wherein the laborers do eat and make their feasts, for the people are much giuen to labour & do ordinarily follow their worke. It is a wooddie countrie full of pyne trees. The weapons that they vse are very stronge bowes & arrowes pointed with pedernall or flint, wherewith they will pierce a coat of maile, they haue also certeine staves of halfe a yard long full of sharpe flints, sufficient to cleaue a man asunder in the midst called Imacanas, and they vse shields of raw cow hides.

# Of New Mexico, and the things there to be scene.

**H**aving remained 4. daies in this Prouince, not far off they came to another  
Tiguas. called the Lande of Tyguas, conteining 16.  
townes, in one whereof called Poala, they  
vnderstood that the inhabitants had slayne  
the 2. Fryers aforesaid: viz. Frier Frauncis  
Lopes, & Frier Augustine Ruys whom they  
went to seeke for, & the three boyes and the  
mungrell. When the townesmen therfore  
and their nexte neighbors see our people  
there, their consciences accusing them, and  
fearing least our men came to punish the,  
& to reuenge the death of the persons afoze  
said, they durst not abide, but leauing their  
houses emptie, fled into the woodes borde-  
ring about them, from whence they would  
neuer come downe, notwithstanding sun-  
dry deuises which our men practised there  
about. They found in the townes & houses  
good store of victuals, with infinite num-  
bers of hens of that cuntry, & sundry sorts  
of mettals, wherof some seemed to be verie  
good. I am not able to shew what numbers  
of people this prouince might conteine, by  
reason (as is aforesaid) they were fledde to  
the thickete.

Finis



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Finding those to be deceased whom they sought for, they entered in consultation whether they should returne into new Biscay from whence they came, or else go forward on the iourney, wherein were diuers opinions. Howbeit vnderstanding that toward the east parts of that prouince, and somewhat distant from thence there were some very great & rich towne, also finding themselves so neere the same, the said captain Antony of Espeio with the consent of frier Bernardine Beltran & the most part of his companie determined to proceed in the discoverie, to see wherto it would come, as also to giue assured & certaine notice to his maiestie, as eye witnesses of al that themselves had seene, & so with one accord they determined that the armie should lie still there, while the captain & two more of his company should prosecute their desire, which they put in practise. After two daies iourney they happened of another prouince wherein they saw ii. townes & much people, in their opinion aboue 40000 soules: It was a very fertile soile, and no lesse furnished with prouision, whose confines did immediately adioine vnto the land of Cibola wherein are many kine, with whose skins they

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they do apparell themselves as also with cotton, imitating in their gouernment the orders of their neighbors, there seemeth to be many rich mines, of whose mettals they found in the Indians houses, which Indians haue & do worship Idols, and receiued our men with peace, giuing them victuals to eat. This being seene, as also the disposition of the countrie, they returned to the campe, there to giue notice to their company of all that is aforesaid.

Being returned to the army, they had Quires. intelligence of another cuntry called Quires, which stood along vpon y<sup>e</sup> north Riuier, about 6. leagues of, & in their iourney thitherward about .i. league fro y<sup>e</sup> place, there came forth very many Indians to receiue them in peace, requesting them to go with them to their towne, which they accepted & were very wel entertained. In this prouince they found but y<sup>e</sup> towne, though very full of people, for they sawe aboue 15000. soules, who doe worship Idols, as doe also their neighbors. In one of these townes they found a parrat in a cage, as they vse in Castile: also shadowes called Tirasoles, like vnto those y<sup>e</sup> they bring fro China, wherein were painted the sunne, & many stars, where



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Where having take y altitude, they found it to be 37. degrees & a half vnder y north. Departing out of this prouince, & traueiling by the same path, within 14. leagues they found another prouince called Cumes, wher they did see other 5. cities, y greatest wher of was called Cia, & was so large y it contained 8. market places, the houses tyled & painted of diuers colours, & much better then haue beene scene in the former countries. The number of inhabitants seemed to be about 20000. soules. They gaue to our people for presents many curious mattes, with meates well dressed, & were accompanied to be more curious & of greater pollicy then any of them y yet they had scene, & of better gouernment. They shewed the rich mettals, & the mountains not far off from whence they had them: here also our people heard of another prouince bearing toward the north west, whereunto they purposed to go.

Having trauailed about 6. leagues, they came to y same prouince, which was called Amages, containing 7. towne very great, & to their indgement in y same 30000. soules, one of these towne was very faire wher to they refused to go, as well because it stood

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in a wood, as also for feare of mishap, if per chance they shuld be seperated one frō another. They are people in māners not vnlike their neighbors, as well furnished as they & of as good gouernment. About 15 leagues frō this prouince westward they  
**Acoma.** found a great towne called Acoma, cōsisting of aboue 6000 soules, standing vpon a high rocke, which was aboue 50 paces high, hauing no other entrance but by a ladder or payre of staires betwen in the same rocke, which bred a great maruell in our men: all their water they haue in cisternes. The chiefe mē of this towne came peaceably to visit the Spaniards, bringing them many mantels, Chamois well drested, & plétie of victuals. Their crable land lieth 2 leagues frō them, & the water that moisteneth the same procéedeth from a small riuer nēere thereto, about the which do grow many rose trées like to those of Castile. There are also many woods hauing in thē some mines of mettall, but they went not to see them because the Indians be both many & very warlike. Our men remained here 3 dayes, and in one of the tolnes the people made them a sollemne daunce, & therewith came forth in gallant garments, & plaies very ingenious



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ingenious wherewith they were wonderfully delighted.

About 24 leagues frō hence toward the west, they hapned vpon a prouince in the countrie language called Zuni, and by the Zuni. Spaniards named Cibola, wherin do inhabit very many Indians. In this citie had Frances Vasques Coronado erected many crosses and other tokens of Christianitie which yet remaine. They also found there three Indian Christians that had continued there, euer since his said iourney, whose names were Andrew of Cuyoacan, Iasper of Mexico, & Antony of Guadalaajara, who had almost forgottē their owne language, but could speake that countrie speech very well, notwithstanding that in a smal time being talked withall, they easily recovered the vnderstanding of what so euer was spoken. Of them our men vnderstood that 60 daies iourneys of, there was a very great lake & vpon the shores thereof many goodly townes, also that the inhabitants of y same had plentie of gold, which was y better to be knowen because they al did were bracelets & earerings thereof: also that Frances Vasques Coronado being certified thereof had gone out of this land of Cibola & proceeded

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reded 14 iournies thitherward, and then through want of water was forced to returne, determining neuerthelesse to make a second voiage thither being better furnished for y<sup>e</sup> same, which he neuer performed, being preuented therein by death.

¶ Unto the news of y<sup>e</sup> riches aforesaid did the said Anthony of Espeio apply himself, to whose opinion the most part of his company condescended, except the Frier, who alledged y<sup>e</sup> it was now time to returne to new Byscay, from whence they came, there to giue account of y<sup>e</sup> which they had seene, whereto most of them consented, leauing their capteine with onely 9 companions y<sup>e</sup> willingly followed him, who after knowledge of y<sup>e</sup> riches aforesaid, departed with his said companions, & traueilling directly toward y<sup>e</sup> west, after hee had iourneied 28. leagues, found another very great Lande, which by estimatiō contained 50000 souls & more. The inhabitants vnderstanding of their approach, sent them word vpon paine of death to come no nerer their towne, wherto y<sup>e</sup> capteine answered, y<sup>e</sup> their coming was no way to harne them, as they should wel perceiue, & therefore requested them not to molest them, & withal gaue to  
63071 the



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the messenger some such rewards as they had at hand, who vpon y<sup>e</sup> same, gaue so good words of our people, y<sup>e</sup> he mollified y<sup>e</sup> harts of the rebellious Indiās, & obtained leave for them to come among them, which they did with 150 of their frendes of y<sup>e</sup> prouince of Cibola aforesaid, and the three Mexican Indians before mentioned.

When they came within one league of the first towne, there came forth to meete them aboue 2000 Indians with necessarie prouision, as victuals, &c. who the capteine rewarded with some things of smal value, which vnto them neuerthelesse seemed of greater account then so much gold. Approching neerer to the towne, which was named Zaguato, a great number of Indians came forth to meete them, and among the rest the Cassiques, with so great demonstration of ioy, that they cast much meale and maiz vpon the ground for the horses to tread vpon: with such triumph they entered the towne, where they were muche made of, and very well lodged, which the capteine did in part requite, giuing to the chiefeest among them hattes, and beades of glasse, with manie such trifles that they caried with them for the like purpose.

The

## The Discouerie

The said Callicques presently gaue notice through y<sup>e</sup> whole prouince of y<sup>e</sup> arriuall of these new guests, whō they reported to be a curteous people, & such as offered them no harm, intreating them to come to their towns, which they yelded vnto, though w<sup>th</sup> great foresight what might follow, wherein y<sup>e</sup> captein also vled some pollicy, giuing them to vnderstande y<sup>e</sup> the horses, who (as they had already been informed, would deuoure men) were very fierce, & therefore y<sup>e</sup> it was necessary to make some fort of lime & stone wherein to keepe them, to auoid such inconuenience as otherwise might fall to y<sup>e</sup> Indians by them, which the Callicques did so stedfastly beleue, y<sup>e</sup> with all speede y<sup>e</sup> said fort which our men required was by them finished. Moreover vpon the capteines speech y<sup>e</sup> he would depart, they brought vnto him a present of 4000. mantles of cotton both white & painted, a great quantity of handkerchiefes purled & stitched, & some rich mettall among which seemed to cōtein much siluer. Among these Indians they learned much concerning the great Lake aforesaid, as also of the riches thereof, and great abundance of golde.

The capteine reposing some cōfidence in  
this



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this people, left there 5 of his company with the rest of his Indian friends, who thence should returne to Zuni with y<sup>e</sup> baggage, & toke y<sup>e</sup> other 4 with him, proceeding with such guides as he had gotten, & hauing travelled 45 leagues toward y<sup>e</sup> west, he came to very rich mines, out of the which w<sup>th</sup> his owne h<sup>ad</sup> he toke rich mettall & much siluer: these mines were in a wooddie mountaine, whereto they might easily get vp by reason of an open way y<sup>e</sup> lay to the same. About the were some townes of Indians called Seranos, who came forth to meet them with crosses in their hands & other tokens of peace. In these parts they found 2 riuers, hauing on their shores diuers arbores of very good grapes, great walnuttrees, & muche flaxe like that of Castile, & they shewed by signs y<sup>e</sup> behind this mountain there was a riuer of 8 leagues broad, but we could not learne howe nere it was, but by their demonstration it seemed to draw toward the north sea, also y<sup>e</sup> vpon the edges thereof on either side there stood diuers great townes, in respect of which the towne wherin they were was but a street. From hence y<sup>e</sup> Capteine departed toward y<sup>e</sup> prouince of Zuni, whither he had sent his company: & being  
come

## The Discouerie

come thither, he met with his 5 cōpaniōs,  
& frier Bernardine Beltran with the sol-  
diers, who (as is also said) were before de-  
termined to returne, but as yet vpon cer-  
teine occasions not departed, whō y<sup>e</sup> people  
there had very wel intreated, as they did  
the capteine afterward, & those that came  
with him, meeting him w<sup>th</sup> tokens of great  
ioy, to whom they gaue much victuals for  
his iourney homeward, desiring him to re-  
turne with all convenient speed, & to bring  
with him more Castillis (for so they feared  
the Spaniards) to whom they promised food  
sufficiēt, affirming y<sup>e</sup> to that end they had  
sowne that yeare more graine then in any  
yeares before. At this time did the frier &  
souldiers aforesaid proceed in their former  
determination, & concluded vpon their re-  
turn to y<sup>e</sup> prouince frō whence they came,  
to whō also Gregory Hernandes (who had  
beene in al the former iourney) ioined him-  
selfe. These thus departed, y<sup>e</sup> captein with  
the 8 souldiers proceeded in their begunne  
iourney by by y<sup>e</sup> north river, & hauing tra-  
uailed about 60 leagues toward the pro-  
uince of the Quires aforesaid, being with-  
in 12 leagues of the east part thereof, they  
Hubates. found a people called the Hubates, who re-  
ceived



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received them with peace, & gave them much victuals, informing them also of very rich mines which they founde, whereout they got good & glistering mettall, & therewith returned to the towne from whence they came. This prouince contained by estimation about 25000 soules, all very well apparelled in mantels of cotten painted, and & chamois very wel dyessed: they haue many groues of pines & cedars, and their houses are of 4 or 5 stories height. Where they had notice of another people, which was about one daies iourney thence, consisting of about 40000 soules, in which place when they came, the inhabitants would giue them no food, nor admit them into their towns: for which cause, as also because of the danger wherein they were, as also y some of the souldiers were not wel at ease, and themselves very few, they departed into the countries of the Christians in July 1583, being guided by an Indian that went with them, who led them another way then they went forth by, along a river called of Kine, in respect of the great numbers of kine y feede all along the banks thereof, by the which they traueiled for the space of 120 leagues, stil meeting with store of the said cattel.

From

## The Discoverie

Frō hence they went forward to y<sup>e</sup> river of Conchos by which they entered, & thēce to y<sup>e</sup> vale of S. Bartlemew, frō whence they first entered into their discoverie. Whether they heard y<sup>e</sup> frier Bernardine & his cōpanie were safely come many daies before, & were frō thence gone to the towne of Guadiaua. In this towne did Antony of Espeio deliver y<sup>e</sup> certeine informatiō of all y<sup>e</sup> is aforesaid, which presently he sent to y<sup>e</sup> Conde of Corunna viceroy of y<sup>e</sup> said kingdome, who sent the same to his maiestie & the counsell of the Indians, to the end they might take such order as they thought best, which they haue very carefully performed.

Let it please our Lord to further this businesse in such wise, y<sup>e</sup> such nūbers of soules redeemed by his blood, may thoro<sup>w</sup> his mercy be deliuered frō y<sup>e</sup> thraldome of sathan: whose good wits (wherin so far as by those y<sup>e</sup> haue dealt w<sup>th</sup> thē may be gathered, they do far exceed those of Mexico & Peru) as it is supposed may soone be brought very readily to embrace y<sup>e</sup> euangelicall law, & to abandon such idolatry as now y<sup>e</sup> most of thē do liue in. Which God bring to passe, as full well he can, for his glozy and the encrease of Christian faith.

FINIS.



